

work with them (in fact I can confirm chemotropism!). It is however their aromatic nature which is a measure of their volatility, and here there may be one source of difficulty; the application frequency may be considerable, particularly in the case of Peppermint Oil. The efficacy of these oils may be tested in various ways, by observations within cabinet drawers and by experimentation with live *Anthrenus* larvae. In the drawer, Camphor Oil applied to a sponge cube definitely slowed the metabolic rate of last instar *Anthrenus* larvae. I have not yet gauged the effect of these oils as a deterrent and this is crucial, for a first instar larval *Anthrenus* can wreak havoc without detection. As painful proof of it, I have what are now only the splendidly arranged tarsi of *Coryphinium angusticolle* Ste.

The final instar larvae of *Anthrenus* are surprisingly tenacious. I introduced adult larvae to substrates saturated with (a) Clove Oil to which they showed no reaction, (b) Camphor Oil by which they were deterred, and (c) Cedarwood Oil.* In the last case death ensued, but this could have been aided by blockage of the spiracles. Much more experimentation is required and the spectrum of materials may have to be widened. Those wishing to conduct their own trials may like to know of the following sources:

The Body Shop (most city high streets for their perfectly designated "Aromatherapy" range). Lavender and Peppermint Oils.

Bio-Science Supplies, 4 Long Mill North, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV11 1JD. (Tel: 0902-725531).

Northern Biological Supplies Ltd, 3 Betts Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich IP5 7RH. Cedarwood Oil, Methyl Benzoate.

I wish to thank Mr J. Eric Marson (Northern Biological Supplies) and Mr G. Ashton (Bio-Science Supplies) for information and comment.— P.F. WHITEHEAD, Moor Leys, Little Comberton, Pershore, Worcestershire WR10 3EP.

*On this oil, see Allen, *Ent. Rec.* 102: 297.— A.A.A.

[Since writing the above, the Research Department of The Body Shop (whom I gratefully thank) have acknowledged my request for clarification of a specific matter. They have confirmed that the carriers of their essential oils are either Almond Oil or Soya Bean Oil which may volatilise more slowly than the essential ingredients. This suggests that pure Cedarwood Oil should be the principal object of further experimentation. P.F.W.]

***Psammotis pulveralis* Hbn. (Lep.: Pyralidae) and other migrant Lepidoptera in the Dungeness area, 1990.**

On the morning of 4th August 1990, whilst examining the catch of the m.v. trap run at the Bird Observatory, Dungeness, Kent, both myself and David Walker, the warden, noticed a small, unfamiliar sandy-coloured moth fluttering under the perspex. It proved to be an example of *Psammotis pulveralis*, a pyralid moth last taken in Britain in 1903. Around this period, several other interesting species were taken in the Dungeness area, most not

traditionally recognised as migrants, none known to breed in the area, and all suggestive of a short distance, cross-channel migration.

Among the most interesting were the sixth British record of the Marbled Grey, *Cryphia raptricula* D. & S. and the first Kent record of the Pyralid *Pediasia fascelinella* Hbn., both at Dungeness; three specimens of *Pelosia muscerda* Hufn., from Dungeness, Greatstone and Ham Street; two *Orthonama obstipata* Fab. and single examples of *Cyclophora linearia* Hbn., *Hyloicus pinastri* L. and *Photedes fluxa* Hbn. all at Dungeness. Single examples of *Idaea vulpinaria* H.-S. from Greatstone and Dungeness. All the above were taken between 27th July and 4th August 1990.

Other noteworthy migrants taken at Dungeness during the year included an early *Trichoplusia ni* Hbn. on 23rd February (sharing the trap with one *Orthosia gothical!*), a male *Catocala fraxini* L. on 27th September, the eighth or ninth British, and first Kent record of the pyralid *Hymenia recurvalis* Fab. on 17th October.— SEAN CLANCY, Delhi Cottage, Dungeness, Kent TN29 9NE.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS

Paperback reprints from Harley Books

Harley Books are continuing the welcome policy of issuing their major works in paperback format at most reasonable prices. The term paperback is a little misleading — the books are stitched and bound in an illustrated, tough and durable limp covering. The two volumes considered here are not exact reprints of the originals, but the differences are noted below.

The butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland (Hesperiidae to Nymphalidae) edited by A.M. Emmet and J. Heath. Illustrated by Richard Lewington and Tim Freed. 380pp, 24 coloured plates. 22 figs, 83 maps. 1990. Price £24.95.

Originally reviewed in *Ent. Rec.* 101: 282-284 under the title *The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, the reference to moths has been dropped to reflect the free-standing text of this volume. The text has been reprinted with a few minor revisions, but the plates are the original printing. At around half the price of the hardback edition, a bargain.

Grasshoppers and allied insects of Great Britain and Ireland by J.A. Marshall and E.C.M. Haes. 254pp, 12 coloured plates, 22 figs, 102 maps. 1990. Price £15.95.

Originally reviewed in *Ent. Rec.* 101: 41-44 this printing contains additional significant records as a postscript to the preface, and an addendum to the off-shore island and vice-county records and to the gazeteer. Minor corrigenda are also included. The inside back cover carries life-size silhouettes of representative species. The bookmark is available for extra cost, as is the Sound Guide.